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OUR WATERS are sent out in Bottles of a distinctive AMBER COLOUR, bearing our proprietary name on Bottle, Label and Cork.

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Orders from one person, of from \$5 to \$10, allowed 25 % discount.
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A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for use in the garden generally: it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

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The best and cheapest machines in the market, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1891.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 11th September, 1891, L. H. H. GOLDING, a native of Denmark, aged 38 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

JEWISH EMIGRATION.

LONDON, September 15th.

Baron Hirsch has floated his Company to encourage the emigration of oppressed poor Jews to America.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is stated that, owing to the state of affairs at Nanking, the missionaries are leaving that city, each steamer taking away two.

Miss Lamb.—I heard my poor husband's last—Mrs. Lamb.—Offer a reward, Ma'am.

Mr. Lamb.—I was going to say, lost his temper. Mr. Chally (undisturbed)—Give him the reward then.

H.M.S. Swift, which was ordered to proceed to Ichang in consequence of the riot, had to return to Hankow after grounding on Sanday Island. The river was too shallow to allow the steamer to proceed to the destination.

Miss Gay (the evening before her wedding)—Suppose the clergyman should want to kiss me after the ceremony, dear, what shall I do? Miss Vinnie Gay (her dear friend)—He won't want to.

An ear-splitting rattle was to-day sentenced by Mr. Wise to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and in addition 12 strokes of the rattan upon entering the "retreat," and 24 upon leaving it.

A GUNNER named Sweeney, in the R.A., who only came in from Lyce-moon two days ago suffering from fever, died in the Military hospital at 3 a.m. this morning, and was buried this afternoon with the usual military honours.

THREE foreign engineers and instructors have arrived in the North with the necessary plant, etc. for Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's cotton mill. It is expected that the new industry will shortly be in full working order.

IRONY (in a whisper)—See that handsome young man across the aisle, Laura? I can bring him in to my feet any day I want to. Laura—Indeed, dear? He doesn't look the least bit in the world like a chiropodist!

THE Americans, says the New York Maritime Register, are a maritime people, and this will be fully demonstrated within the next twenty-five years as it was thirty-five years ago, when this country practically led the world in shipping.

SCENES IN LOCAL HIGH LIFE.
Mrs. Highdown—Do you not consider Mrs. Broadbent rather excessive in her dissipation? Mrs. Blunt—I am not sure about it; but I do know she shows too much of her person in the drawing-room, the immediate thing!

Two unlicensed junk-masters were up before The Harbour Master to-day at the instance of Inspector Butlin, charged with having furnished false particulars at the Harbour Office on the 8th and 9th inst. The 1st defendant was fined \$5, and the 2nd \$15.

Chollie.—Pon my word! Lost \$10 at whist to young Sneezer last night; but gave him an I. O. U. for it.

Mollie.—How generous you are, Charles! Chollie.—Yassas. Have given hundreds you know!

At the instance of Inspector Butlin, a Chinaman residing at Shan-ku-wan was charged with keeping dangerous goods on his premises without the necessary licence. The commodity in question was 78 lbs of dynamite. The defendant was fined \$75.

LIARS BOTH.

Snark—I've a bad head this morning.

Tanner—I've a worse one.

Snark—Mine was lobster last night.

Tanner—Mine was crab.

Both (in a spirit of mutual admiration).—Shake! What will you have?

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess this evening commencing at 8 p.m.:

Overture—"William Tell".....Reed.
Waltz—"A Summer Night's Dream".....Feller.
Polka—"The Merry Dancers".....Feller.
Selection—"The Merry Dancers".....Feller.
Selection—"The Merry Dancers".....Feller.

WHY SHE LOST HER APPETITE.
Mrs. Lollie.—(At a friend's table).—This is nice curry; but your cook ought to try the Indian plant and use that hot powder they make from red ants.

Small boy.—Red ants? That's nothing. Our cook puts cockroaches in ours. Don't he, Ma?

In 1791 London was approaching a population of 1,000,000 souls. According to the census just taken it now embraces 6,656,000 people in its limits. The rate of increase is smaller now than was some decades ago, but it is still sufficiently large to warrant the prediction that in 1901 the number of Londoners will be something over fourteen millions.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary of the 14th inst. says—"Orders have been sent to the senior British naval officer at Hankow to charter a merchant steamer and send up in her to Ichang an armed force of blue jackets under a lieutenant, and they would leave last night or this morning. Meanwhile, the *Incognito* being at Hankow, the *Aspie* has returned to Kiukiang."

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme in the Public Gardens, on Thursday, from 3.30 to 10 p.m.:

Overture—"William Tell".....Reed.
Waltz—"A Summer Night's Dream".....Feller.
Polka—"The Merry Dancers".....Feller.
Selection—"The Merry Dancers".....Feller.
Selection—"The Merry Dancers".....Feller.

"Robbie what does your father do for a living?" "He's a philanthropist sir." "A what?" "A philanthropist. He collects money for the Chinese missionaries and lives upon it, sir."

A committee collecting contributions for foreign missions called on the above lady and, in, they found the renowned philanthropist deep in poker.

ANOTHER poor "sodger" has answered the last "call." Private Rankin, of the 61st, who was only taken ill on Sunday night died in the Military Hospital yesterday morning and was buried in Happy Valley with military honours this afternoon. The medical authorities were at first in doubt as to Rankin's actual complaint, but for safety's sake had him isolated from the rest of the patients in the hospital.

SOME people, says the N. C. Daily News of the 14th inst., having held a rumour at Hankow that the British at the Convent had destroyed some children for the sake of their eyes, etc., an official from Wuchang was invited to visit the Convent. He was accompanied by the British Consul and apparently a British naval officer. These on board one of the steamers which arrived in Shanghai on the 10th, say they saw a boat's crew and a Gatling gun landed from H.M.S. Archer and paraded through the streets.

WHAT has come over our bright and witty little contemporary the *Box of Curious*? We and this genuine American production are in strict accord. But the last three Japanese mail bags brought us tonight but disappointment—for no *Box* has come. Is the fault in your bureau, Brother Thorne, or are there thieves in the postal department? If the latter is the case, please post two copies regularly, and the chances are that we may get one at least of your treasure trove. And don't you forget it!

CHAM LING, a steward, was charged before Mr. Wise to-day, with having impounded a policeman last night and with having seized a Pot & box and \$4 in cash from a gambling house. The defendant claimed that he had gambled on the premises and that he had been robbed out of \$4, and in consequence of this he had returned in the guise of a guardian of the peace and had warned those concerned in the affair up to a bit. A fine of \$10 or one month's imprisonment was inflicted, and immediately upon the completion of the case, the prosecutor and two witnesses were charged by the Hon. Mr. Bremer with gambling, and were each fined \$5; each, which amount was promptly paid.

A VERY serious stabbing affair took place yesterday afternoon, between 1 and 2 p.m., when a Portuguese boy aged 15, stabbed a child of five, who was hunched over a table. The weapon was about eight inches long and a most serious wound was inflicted. As the child grew weaker from the loss of blood a friend of its mother took it to Dr. Cantile, who attended to the wound and had the child removed to his hospital on the Peak. We hear there is but little hope of the recovery of the injured child.

We regret to learn from an esteemed correspondent in Amoy that Mrs. McGregor, the wife of the Rev. Dr. McGregor of the Church of England Mission, died of cholera at that port on the 13th inst., and was buried the same day. The deceased lady died within six hours of being seized with the dread disease. Cholera is reported as being of epidemic form just now in Amoy, and the Chinese are rapidly dying by the hundreds. Coffins are coming in large numbers from the interior, as the local supply is not nearly up to the demand. The local Consul body were to have convened a meeting to consider the situation on the 12th, and to decide what course they had better adopt. Further particulars will be awaited here with interest.

THE Cheloo correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes under date the 7th September:—"You will be glad to hear that there is a very uneasy feeling in Chin-shan, the capital of Shantung. When Chang Yao, the Governor, was on the point of dying, foreign aid was called in, but the two doctors who saw him knew that he was past human aid and gave him no medical whatever. Next day after the death, the city was placarded, and horrible statements made to the effect that the foreign doctors had given poison to the dead ruler. The uneasy feeling has been growing, and now the students, gathering in thousands into the Fu city for the Triennial examination, will be adding fuel to the flame."

THE "RIVERSDALE" BEACHED AT WANCHAI.
The steamer *Riversdale*, Captain J. Mooney, whilst on a voyage from Nagasaki to this port with a cargo of coal, struck on what is described as an unknown rock in the vicinity of the south end of the Nine Pins at about 10.15 a.m. this morning. Doubtless the vessel struck on the well-known "Mongol" rock. She immediately commenced to fill and although the doors of the water-tight compartments were shut, the water gained with such speed that preparations were made for beaching the steamer. The Captain, however, succeeded with great difficulty in bringing his ship into port, and she was safely beached just opposite the Blue Buildings, at Wanchai. The cargo is being rapidly discharged and two of the Dock Company's steam pumps are in attendance. The extent of the *Riversdale's* damage is so far unknown.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—It has grieved me much to see your valuable space appropriated by such fellows as "C. D." and certain others who have replied to him. His letter was most cruel in its sweeping denunciations, and very unjust. I am not a missionary, although I try to do at times what direct mission work. I can, for I believe in the power of the gospel to benefit mankind socially, and in every other way. It has been my happy privilege to know many European merchants, officials and others, who are truly honourable and in every respect "Christian gentlemen"; these regret the errors and faults of others of their respective classes and probably do much by quiet example, and by a timely word to remedy matters.

In our port there are but few Europeans who are known to drink to excess, and only one who keeps a salivine woman, and he is one outside of all Society.

Amongst the missionaries I suppose there always will be black-sheep; but they are certainly few and far between, and where they have crept in, none regret the fact more than the great majority who are honest, hard-working men and women.

Suppose, in a flock of a hundred sheep all were white (I don't say completely clean or they would not be human) except one; this one attracts the attention of one's eye at once, and often more than the rest. It will be found, too, I think, that a missionary who is not honest and true to his profession, will by some means or other, if in his power, remain in the comparative ease and security of a Treaty Port, whilst the more zealous penetrate inland. (I do not mean to say that there are many missionaries of sterling character in the Treaty Ports.) It is these black-sheep who bring down ridicule and slander on the whole body.

Now, the question is, Sir, are not the Home Committees and Boards largely to blame, in placing these, not being careful enough, than they are, in the selection of candidates for the mission field; and in the second, to make it easier for the worthless members to be sent home? Why should a whole body of hard-working people be condemned for the sake of the few scamps who have crept in as wolves in sheep's clothing?

In a certain place the missionaries and others are perfectly aware that one of their number is not what he should be. They say, as friends, speak to him, but the probability is that he will resist it. He may, in reply, receive to his under susceptibility to certain sympathies, who encourage him by flattery and in vilifying the friends who reproved him. Thus he goes on, writes home glowing accounts, and does but little practical work. Some one writes to the Home Committee, and is told that unless he can produce evidence that the individual is thoroughly unfit for his sacred office, he himself had better be careful, etc. Is it not a delicate matter for men who are equals in their calling to condemn one of their own number? And I may say that few can be found to do it, while at the same time they lament the state into which matters may be fast falling.

There are men who are black-sheep and give rise to no end of scandal, but whom it is impossible for their fellows to get cleared out; a man must be convicted by clear evidence of some breach of the moral law before any Home Committee will interfere. When being recalled and therefore disgraced without strong grounds, if at the same time leaves too much liberty to individuals to go on in their own sweet ways uncontrolled. The majority of missionaries would never abuse the confidence placed in them; but there are a few who do, and for this the Home Boards or Committees are greatly to blame.

It is most regrettable that your paper, or your respected Shanghai correspondent, should have opened up this question, which has been long agitated by "C. D." or "A. Chinese."

If it is possible by any means to induce Missionary Societies to have stricter rules, and what is more, devise means for the removal of the tares which contaminate the ground and

produce nothing but weeds of scandal, the course of Missions will flourish and then there will be awarded "Honour to whom Honour is due."

Newchwang, 4th September, 1891.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & C. Co.'s steamship *Oswego*, Capt. W. M. Smith, with the American mails of Aug. 22nd, arrived in harbour this afternoon. We extract the following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges:—

LONDON, August 13th.
The report that William Fullerton, a graduate of Harvard, had replaced Blomitz as head of the Fairbairn of the London Times is pronounced by the manager of that journal absolutely without foundation. Fullerton has been made one of the assistants to Blomitz, who still retains the position in which he has acquired journalistic renown.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 13th.
The *Novosti*, in an article published to-day on European politics, takes occasion to review the course followed by the Slavophiles Government. It says it is the policy of Great Britain to continue her present attitude towards France and Russia the peace of Europe will be guaranteed for a long time to come.

TOULON, August 13th.
The forest fires have been extinguished. The damage has not been extensive, but will be great.

PARIS, August 13th.
The Grand Duke Alexis has left this city for Vichy. As the carriage of the Grand Duke passed along the streets the crowds cheered him enthusiastically, and as he smilingly bowed in response to the hearty greeting tendered him the crowd broke into cries of "Vive la Russie et la France" and "Vive le Tsar." When the Grand Duke reached the railway station there was a repetition of the scenes of enthusiasm witnessed on the streets.

Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Vichy this afternoon. The Russian Consul in a speech, said: "The fiction of building the Russian flag to make the Grand Duke's residence an integral part of Russia is unnecessary, because France is Russia and Russia is France." The Duke was angry at the fuss made over him. He asked Ribot to stop the demonstrations at Vichy. Ribot was unable to do so, but had a telegram posted asking the people to strictly respect the Grand Duke's incognito. Therefore, after the formal reception on this arrival, no bacquets or entertainments were tendered.

BERLIN, August 13th.
Dr. Leuthold has officially declared that he considers it incompatible with the oath of responsibility sworn in him to conceal the true physical condition of Emperor William. He says further that he could not refrain from publishing bulletins to this effect nor could he omit making reports which showed that the Emperor is in full possession of his normal faculties.

Dr. Leuthold further states that after his declaration had been made, Professor Esmarch was appointed medical attendant to the Emperor upon his consenting to withhold from the public all information concerning the Emperor's real mental condition and health.

Independent papers here have published a statement concerning Prince Henry's visit to England, which says the visit has for its object the constitution of a regency, in allusion to any accident happening to the Emperor.

It is authoritatively stated that this regency is to consist of a council for the government of the empire, Prince Henry, the King of Saxony, Grand Duke of Baden, and Chancellor von Capri.

The council for the government of Prussia is to consist of the present Emperor, Prince Henry, Duke Ernest Günth of Schleswig-Holstein, Chancellor von Capri and Count Wedell Tiedsford.

In order that the necessary steps shall be taken to insure the appointment of this regency, the journey of Prince Henry to England is made with a view of holding a family council in which the Queen and Emperor shall first be consulted, and then the matter will be placed before the other members of the family.

LONDON, August 14th.
The continued wet and cold weather has seriously set back the development of the sugar beets. Even with exceptionally fine weather in September it is doubtful whether the increased average in Europe will yield an increased production. The present tests are on a level with those of 1888, when the final yield was 20 per cent. below the yield of 1889.

Captain Waite of the British steamer *Barrowmore*, from Baltimore, reports that on August 10th he spoke the American ship *Mormad* in latitude 47° north, longitude 12° west. Captain Andrews of the duty stated that he was well and his boat in good condition. The duty *Sea Serpent*, with which the *Mormad* arrived on a race across the Atlantic, arrived at Cervera, 2, August 5th.

A meeting of the creditors of Grippe & Sons, corn factors and wharfingers of this city, who failed July 18th, was held, at which a statement was made showing the firm's gross liabilities to be over £1,000,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 14th.
A ukase has been issued directing railroad officials throughout the country to give precedence over all other trains, passengers or freight, to trains conveying grain supplies to the distressed provinces.

ROME, August 14th.
Professor Ferracello of the Turin University has discovered a liquid which instantly kills the phylloxera without injuring the vine.

HAVANA, August 14th.
Hypolyto Gonzalez, a Spaniard, and Bonifacio Valdes, convicted of kidnapping, were executed here yesterday.

TORONTO (Ont.), August 14th.
Hanlan and O'Connor have definitely promised to row at New Westminster, B. C., September 23rd.

MOSCOW, August 14th.
The police here have received secret orders which will have the effect of expelling every Jew from the district within two months.

Baron Hirsch is negotiating with the Turkish Government to rent land along the railway in Asia for a Jewish colony.

Baron Hirsch has signed a document empowering Dr. Lowenthal and other gentlemen to purchase lands in the Argentine Republic to the value of 10,000,000 pesos.

PARIS, August 14th.
The debate in the Chamber to-day was a stormy one. The members of that body openly charged the Cabinet Ministers with corruption and incapacity, which caused one of the noisiest scenes in the Chamber that any one can remember.

The Ministers were vigorously defended and their opponents as vigorously denounced, but the formal vote of censure for incapacity and corruption was carried, amid storms of cheers.

Dejean, president of the Chamber of Deputies, said to-night: "The situation is a difficult one. I do not now know how we shall meet it. No one can tell you that, but I fear there is trouble ahead that will be difficult to overcome." Many consultations are being held to-night, and men are anxious about the future and are making an effort to restore quiet and avert an outbreak.

LONDON, August 15th.
Owing to the depression in the linen trade the operations of many of the principal linen works

in the Cumberland district have been suspended for some time past, and the inability of the workmen to procure employment has caused the most acute distress. Fully 6,000 men have been thrown out of work by the stoppage of the works, and a large number of them have earned nothing for a year.

Dybbrowsky, the explorer, has telegraphed from the Brazzaville, West Africa, that the failure of Crampel's mission is certain. Crampel is in command of an expedition sent out by the French Government, to Lake Tchad. In June last a report was received that Crampel and the members of his expedition were killed, scattered and eaten by the natives of Matongo. This report, however, was subsequently denied from the Brazzaville.

Sir Edwin Arnold is going to America on an extended lecturing tour.

Engineering, the leading journal of its kind in England, says this week that it has good authority for saying that Sir John Burns and his co-directors of the Cunard Company have made a contract with the Fairfield Company for a steamer which will win back to their line the ribbon of the Atlantic, so lately captured by the *Hesperus*. The new vessel will be 600 feet in length, so that she will be still longer than the White Star vessels. Her tonnage will be over 12,000 tons.

The Cunard Company has gone with the times in adopting twin screws for propulsion. The speed of the new vessel is to be twenty-two knots and twenty-one knots at sea, so that there is every prospect of the voyage being reduced to five and one-half days within a few years. The building of the vessel is to be proceeded with at once, and she is to have several preliminary runs before the Chicago exhibition traffic begins.

People who cross the Atlantic will be interested to learn that Liverpool intends spending £600,000 more in attempting to do away with that nuisance, the Liverpool bar. They have already spent £1,000,000, buying two powerful dredgers and carrying away 420,000 tons of sand.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople says: "The Porte requests me to declare that the *Dahlestelegram* published in the *Times* August 7th, reporting the signing of a protocol recognising Prince Ferdinand, is utterly without foundation."

PARIS, August 15th.
King Alexander, the boy sovereign of Serbia, and his father, ex-King Milan, arrived here to-day. A crowd of 3,000 persons gathered at the railway station to greet him. An *ad hoc* agent by President Carnot welcomed him to Paris.

BERNE, August 15th.
The International Geographical Congress is closed. London was decided upon as the place for holding the next meeting.

WINNIPEG (Manitoba), August 15th.
A divorce suit, which from the commencement of the principals, is apt to be one of the most noted ever tried by the Canadian Senate, has been begun by J. A. M. Atkins, Queen's counsel, of this city, for a divorce from his wife, on the ground of adultery, desertion and bigamy. The plaintiff is head of a leading law firm at Winnipeg, and a prominent and wealthy citizen. He is the son of Hon. J. C. Atkins, ex-member of the Dominion Cabinet and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Seven years ago he was married to the only daughter of Hon. A. W. McLean, Minister of Finance for Canada, and recently Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and one of the wealthiest men in the Maritime provinces.

VIENNA, August 15th.
Morgagni & Co., at Trieste, who filed a few days ago, over the Rothschilds \$375,000. The latter sent Herr Blum to take into the position of the firm's affairs and have declined to advance further loans unless the firm's business is liquidated, and Blum appointed liquidator.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON THE LAW OF GAMBLING.

In an interesting and varied number of the *Nineteenth Century*, the article of most immediate moment is that by Sir James Stephen upon "Gambling and the Law," in which he proposes that betting and gambling should be made illegal.

IS GAMBLING WRONG?
The question, "Is gambling wrong, and why?" is (Sir James says) continually asked by people who tacitly assume that every action or omission whatever is found in one of two schedules respectively headed "right" and "wrong," and that the question in all cases, is in which of these the given act is specified. Of course no such schedule ever was attempted to be made, but the conception of it haunts the people's mind.

A striking form of the kind of morality which it implies is to be found in the complaint that a man might keep, both in letter and in spirit, every one of the Ten Commandments and yet be devoted to gambling and pass his time in the wanton indulgence of cruelty to animals. It might be said in the same spirit that only one form of falsehood is forbidden by a code which forbids false witness against your neighbour, but permits false witness in his favour, and that the great duty of obeying lawful authority is at most obscurely intimated by an injunction to honour one's father and mother.

A QUESTION OF DEGREE.
The principle appears to me to be perfectly simple, and not very difficult to apply. It is that gambling, like any other thing, is a question of degree. A bet for one man is a perfectly allowable if it is a matter of shillings, for another man it may be of no harm if it is a matter of pounds; but question of degree of this sort must be by the very nature of things decided by the people whom they actually affect—a man must decide for himself how much he can afford to lose, and if he is wise he will not exceed his limits but though this may be a guide to the amount of his bet, it can hardly determine its legal quality. Is money lost by gambling to be a legal debt recoverable by law, or is it to be merely a debt of honour? After various hesitations it has been decided that it is to be a debt of honour only.

SHOULD IT BE MADE ILLEGAL?
Having considered the present state of the law, Sir James arrives at this conclusion:—Parliament will not have done what it practically can to discourage gambling and bets, until it has condemned it in general terms, which it would be perfectly easy to do, by reciting that, whereas gambling is a practice opposed to the public interests, it is hereby declared to be illegal, and all bets, whether made by agents or between principals, and all contracts ancillary to gambling, shall be void; and if made by an agent the principal may revoke his authority to pay the bet at any time whatever. Nobody proposes to give legal effect to wagers; but still that is proposed the making of bets illegal instead of being, as at present, merely void, will make no practical difference of which any one need ever be aware. If a man won ten thousand pounds on the Derby his chance of being paid would be just as good or as bad as recoverable by law, or as to be a legal debt of honour. As to bets made by agents, it is imaginable that people should be willing that the principals should be disappointed of their winnings if agents refused to avail themselves of the law of the land; but that a loser should be obliged to pay in order to keep up the credit of the agent through whom the bet was made?

THE DANGEROUS BETTING AGENT.
The substance of such a person as a betting agent appears to be an insult to the law. It is a mere abuse that such a person should exist at all; and a fragment of legislation which enables him to carry on his business, and for which no excuse is proposed except that it does so enable him, is in itself absurd. It is impossible to prove more clearly that it exists in defiance of the general body of the law. Lord Justice Bowen assumes in *Read v. Anderson* that a betting agent is entitled to be regarded as a legitimate agent in any other branch of trade; it is, in fact, no more than a *petitum finitum*. If the statute had been supposed to leave a loophole open for bets made through agents, the loophole would certainly have been closed. When the large door was closed for the civil, a small one would not have been left open for the kettens if it had been noticed. The fact is that the sort of betting which is most common and most mischievous is usually done through agents. Amateurs stand, a betting agent has the advantage of enabling any one to bet to any one who lives in a moderately large town. In these days every shopkeeper can obtain the odds and consult every petty little book about the amount of a betting agent can bet for him at a very small price.

There is one point of view in the recent hucar case which has possibly appealed forcibly to the people at large, though with no great claim to reason upon the part of those who make the appeal. It is occasionally said that the law, as it stands, exhibits practical partiality in the odious form of undue leniency to rich in comparison with the poor. How can it be just, it is said, that the Prince of Wales and other people of the highest rank should go to Mr. Wilson's house and play baccarat with impunity, while the poor are continually filled with accounts of

